

# LowPT: Chasing the Dphi problem

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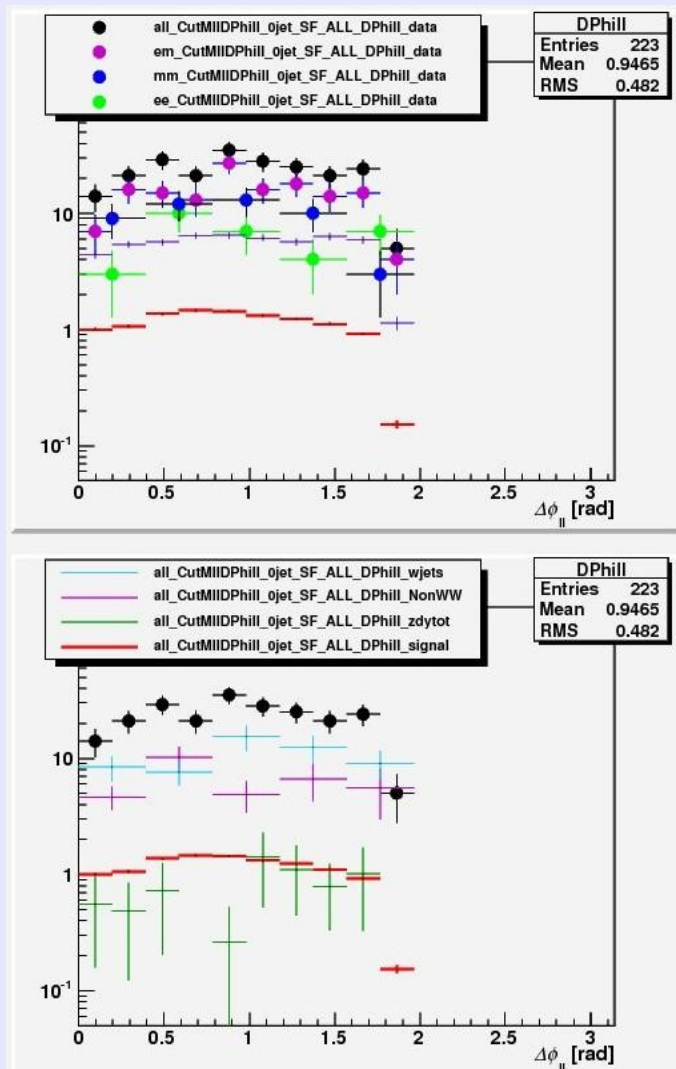
## Outline:

Looking at shapes of distributions for data and background in the 2011 sample (2011 analysis)

- Study of  $\Delta(\phi)$  shown on May 7
- Study of Isolation and Impact Parameter
- Study of  $\Delta(\eta)$  (later)



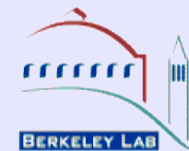
# Study of Shapes of distributions



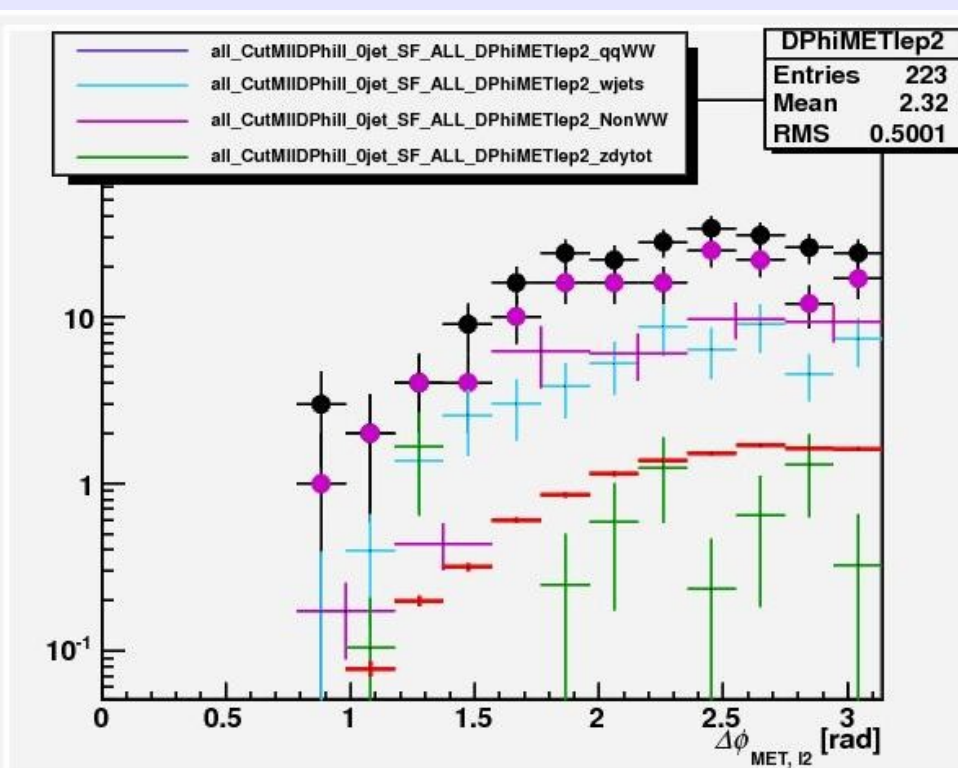
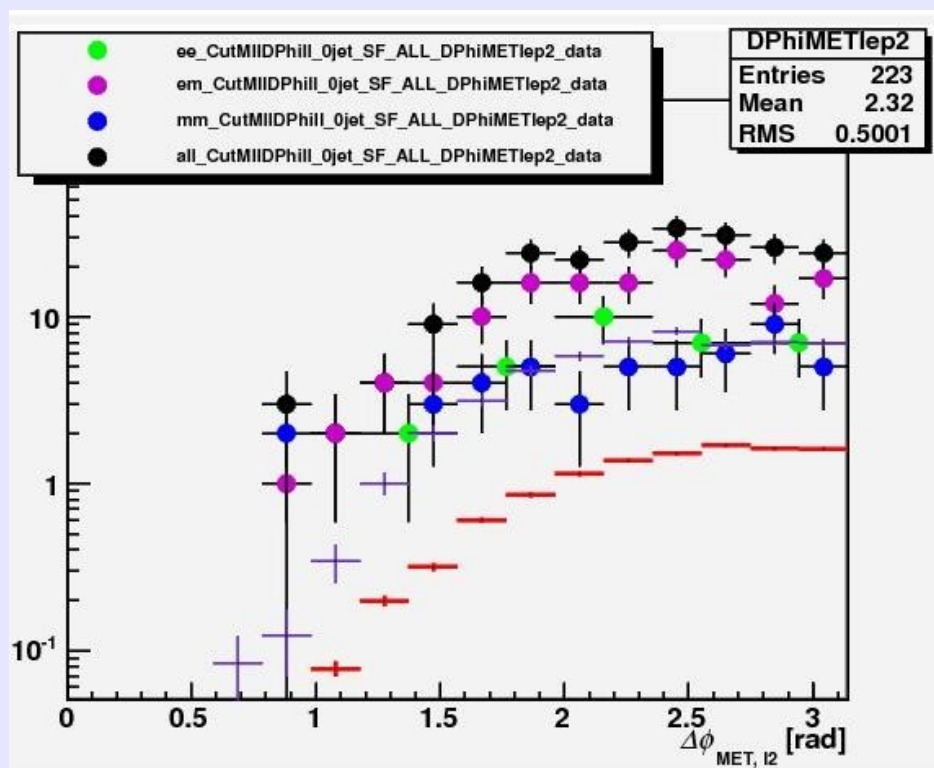
- Looked at shapes of the  $\Delta\phi_{II}$  distributions for different backgrounds to see if any of them expects an enhancement where we see the excess.
- Turns out that: WW, W+jets and NonWW backgrounds (with present statistics) have a distribution not too different from signal for  $\Delta\phi_{II} < 1.8$ .

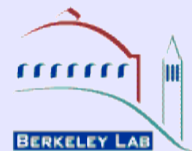


# Delta(MET-Sublead lepton)



Looked at angle between the MET and the SubLead Lepton.  
Data agrees with background shapes.





# Isolation and Impact parameter Studies

- Will compare Iso variables and impact parameter distributions for events with a muon as SubLead with those from other categories of events
- Investigate the correlations of Isolation and  $d_0$  with the Delta(Eta) anomaly.

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# Isolation criteria used in 2011 analysis

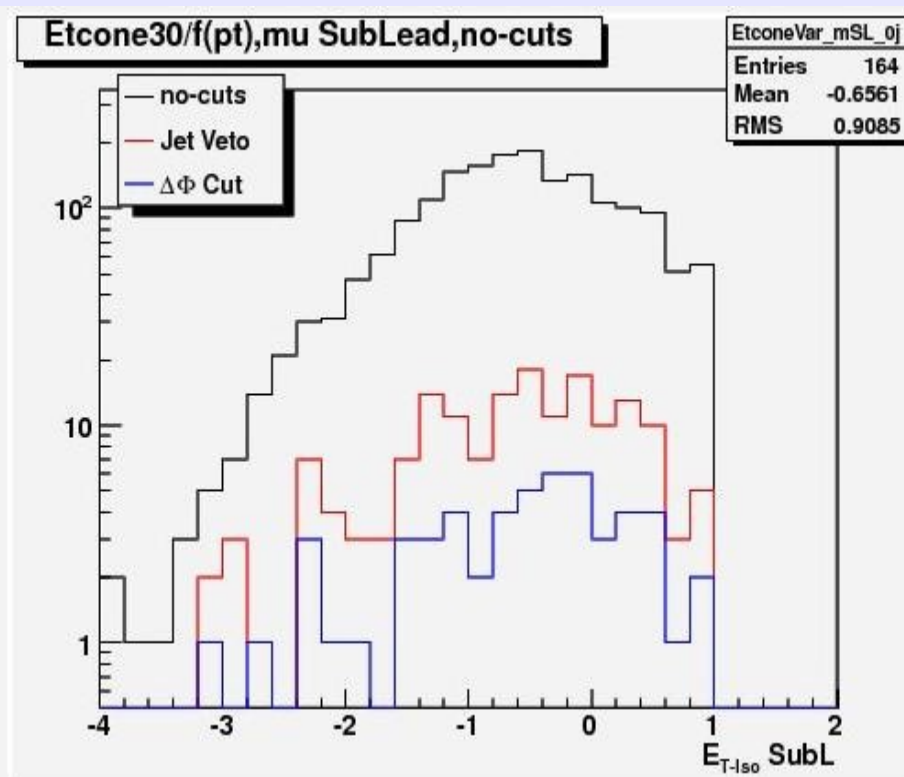
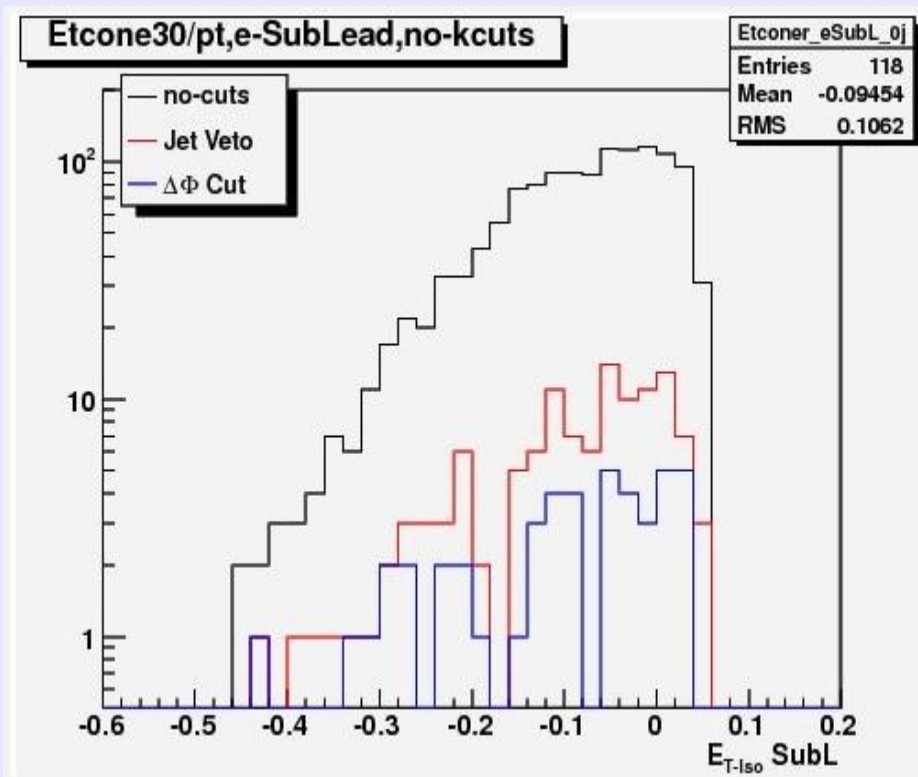
- Allow electrons and muons with  $10 < p_T < 15$  GeV with tightened isolation requirements
  - *electrons*
    - **pile-up corrected etcone30/ $p_T < 0.05$** 
      - (baseline: corr. etcone30/ $p_T < 0.14$ )
    - **ptcone40/ $p_T < 0.1$** 
      - (baseline: ptcone30/ $p_T < 0.13$ )
  - *muons*
    - **pile-up corrected etcone30  $< -0.25$  GeV +  $0.058 * p_T$** 
      - (baseline: corr. etcone30/ $p_T < 0.14$ )
    - **ptcone40/ $p_T < 0.1$** 
      - (baseline: ptcone30/ $p_T < 0.15$ )
- Documentation in :
  - <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasProtected/HiggsWWlvlvCutWinter2012>



# ET-Iso

e Sublead

mu SubLead

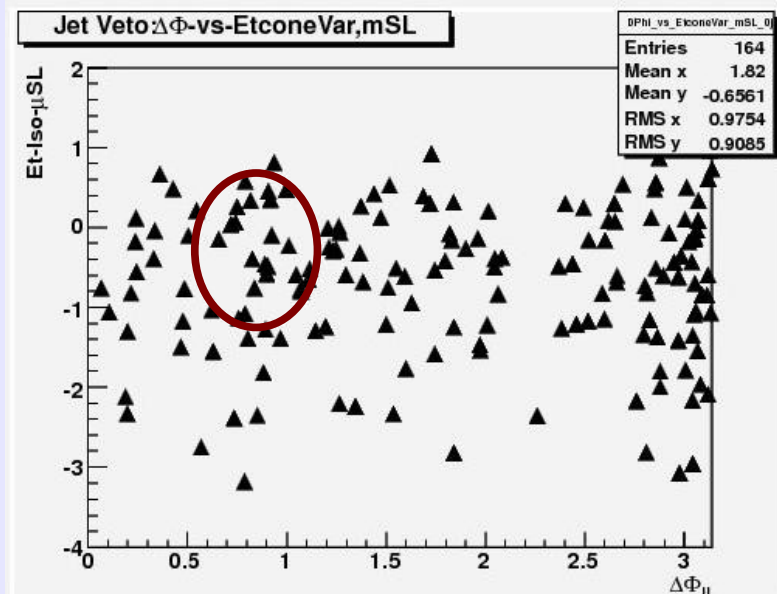
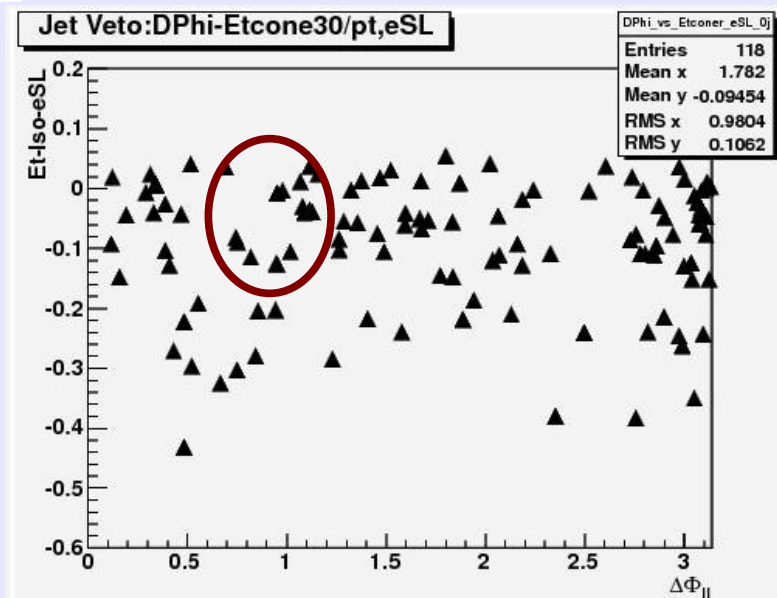


This shows that the shape of the distributions remains the same as we go from no-cuts, Jet-veto to final plot ( $D\Phi < 1.8$ )





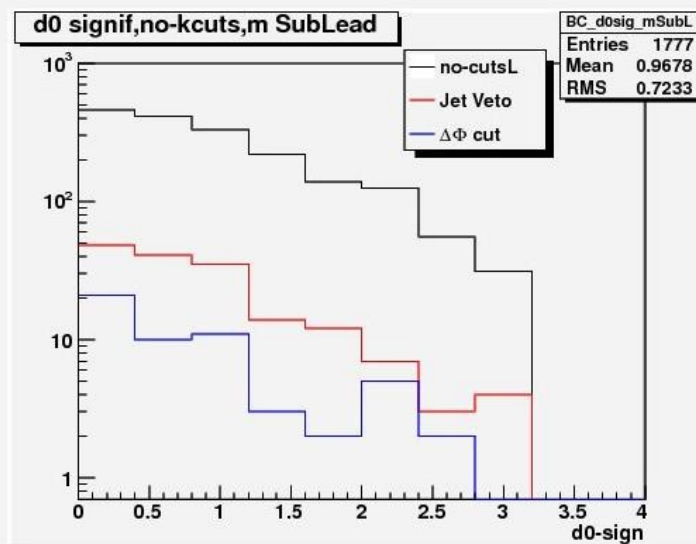
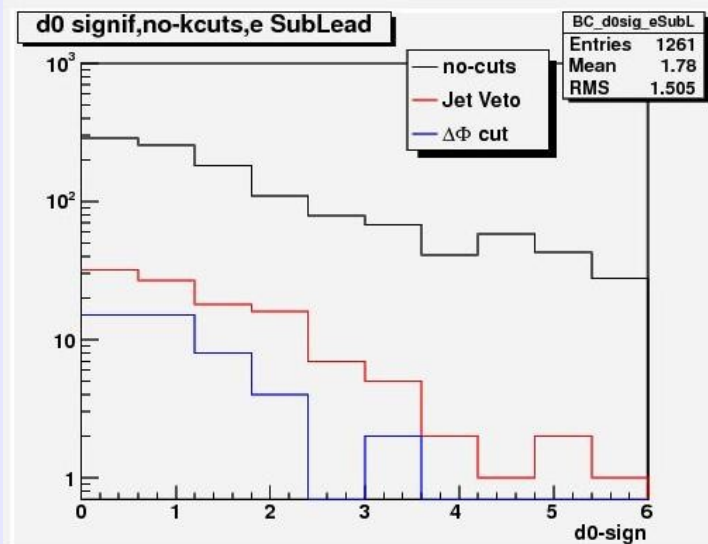
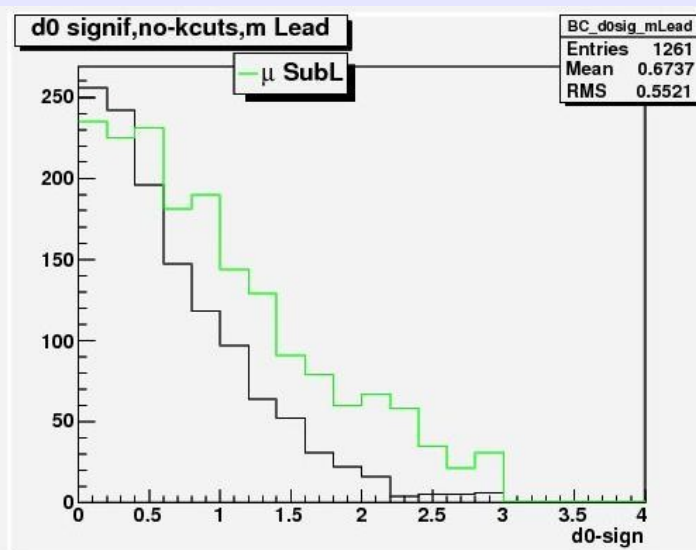
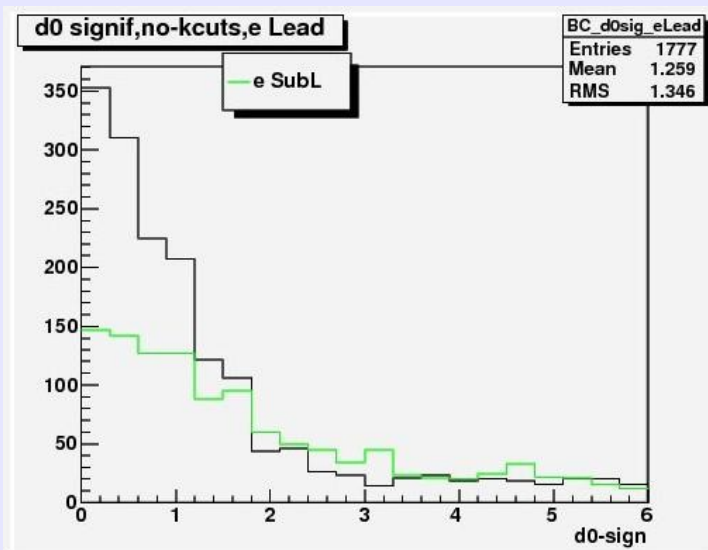
# ET-ISO vs DELTA(PHI)



- The region where the excess is, corresponds to the peak of the Isolation distribution.
- This is true for both the SubLead electrons or muons.
- Very few outliers



# Impact parameter significance



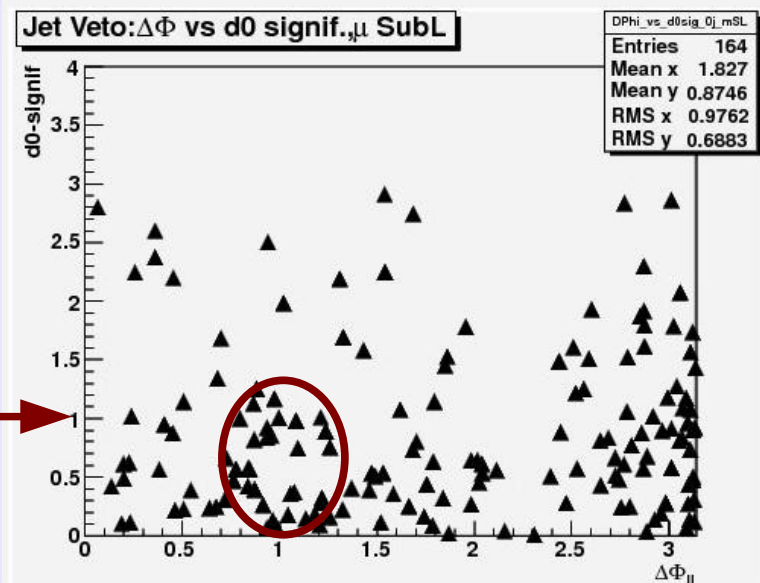
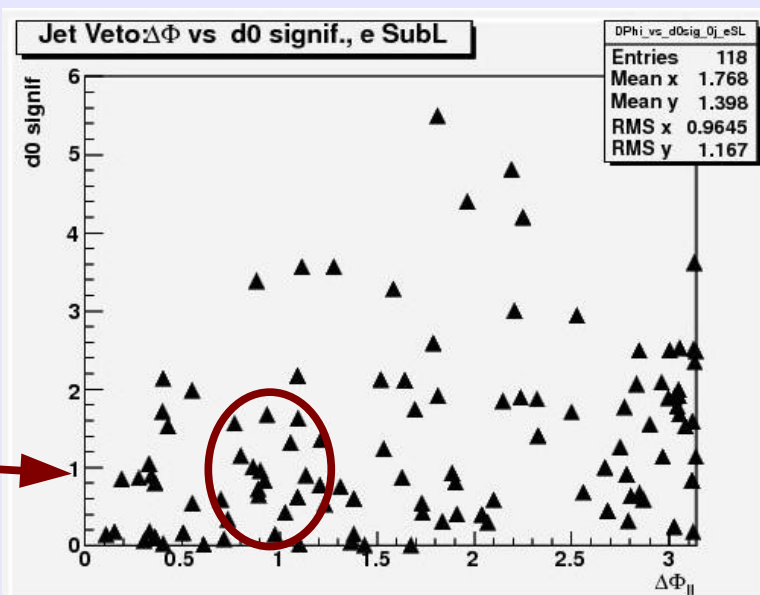
- Lead and Sublead d0 have different distributions

- For Sublead e or mu, the shape remains the same as we go down the cut flow





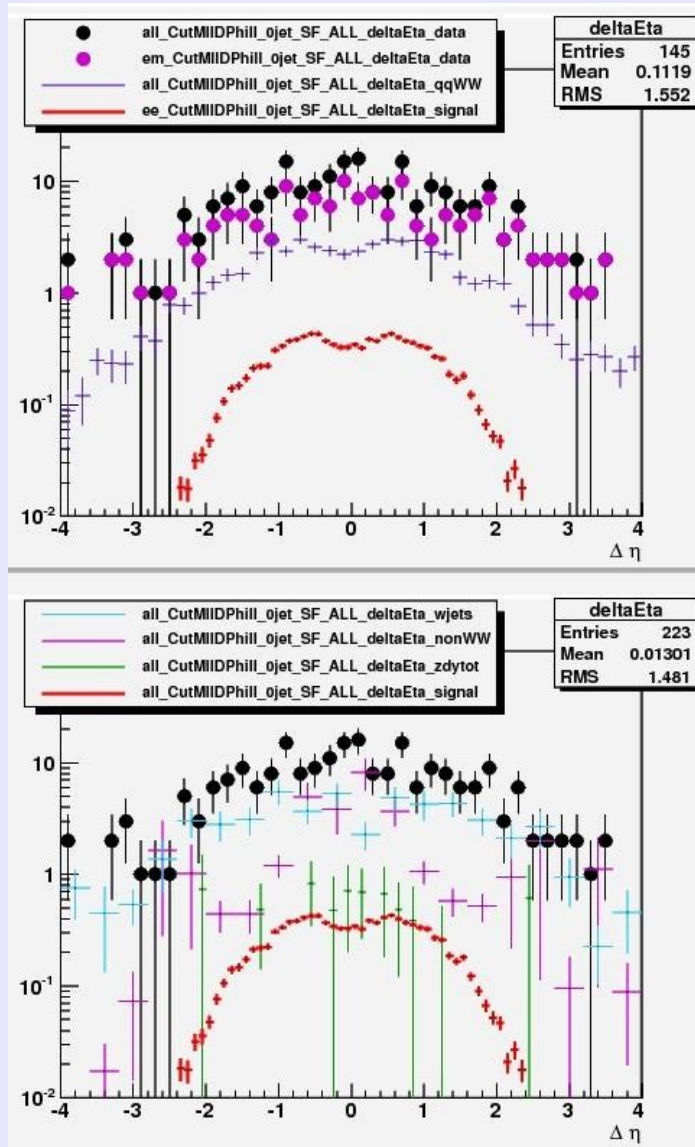
# D0 SIGNIFICANCE-vs-Delta(phi)



- Again, the Dphi region where the excess is, corresponds to the peak of the distribution of the impact parameter.
- No hint about the excess origin so far.



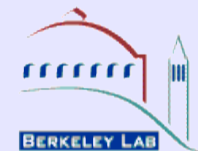
# Delta(Etall) Distributions



$\Delta\eta$  distributions are shown for a Dphill cut at 1.8 after the Mll cut (Cut0jt?) The 145 events for the em channel.

The Data has a peak at  $\sim 0$  while the WW and the signal do not.

- The W+Jets distribution (azure), with low statistics (bins are double the size) and the non-W (magenta) backgrounds seem to peak at  $\sim 0$
- Looked at many scatter plots. No smoking gun yet. What is it correlated with?



# Backup Slides

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# Flavor Dependence of Excess

Need to understand how Antonio's break trough (contamination of the subleading muons) enters into the excess.

## Cutflow for different flavors

Lepton channel	ee	$\mu\mu$	$e\mu$	all
Cut 11				
signal	$2.2 \pm 0.2$	$5.1 \pm 0.3$	$13.3 \pm 0.9$	$20.6 \pm 1.3$
Total Back	$159 \pm 24$	$271 \pm 33$	$770 \pm 114$	$1201 \pm 170$
observed	144	263	828	1235
Jet Veto				
signal	$1.4 \pm 0.1$	$3.3 \pm 0.3$	$8.9 \pm 0.8$	$13.6 \pm 1.2$
Total Back.	$41 \pm 9$	$80 \pm 15$	$255 \pm 63$	$376 \pm 85$
observed	43	81	282	406
$P_{T,\mu} > 45, 30 \text{ GeV}$				
signal	$0.76 \pm 0.08$	$1.6 \pm 0.2$	$7.5 \pm 0.7$	$9.8 \pm 1.9$
Total Back.	$9.7 \pm 3.1$	$15 \pm 2$	$90 \pm 10$	$115 \pm 14$
observed	6	20	117	143
Final Sample, with $\Delta\Phi < 1.8$				
signal	$8.9 \pm 0.8$	$0.7 \pm 0.1$	$1.6 \pm 1.1$	$6.6 \pm 0.6$
Total Back.	$9.3 \pm 3.0$	$14.2 \pm 2.3$	$73 \pm 8$	$96 \pm 11$
Observed	5	19	100	124

← excess

← excess

No excess in ee, excess in both  $e\mu$  and  $\mu\mu$